

Chapter 6

Arming the Force

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CLASS V SUPPORT ORGANIZATION

A responsive ammunition supply system provides the combat user with the required quantities and types of ammunition. The flexibility of the system ensures that this ammunition is provided at the time and place it is needed. The maneuver-oriented ammunition distribution system provides this capability. The objective of MOADS is to deliver 100 percent of the ammunition requirements of users through supporting ammunition transfer points. Figures 6-1 and 6-2 depict the key players responsible for performing the ammunition support mission within the division under MOADS.

The Class V supply system is a continuous refill system. Stocks issued to the user are replaced by stocks moved up from the rear area. The Class V supply section of the DMMC maintains records of ammunition allocations, receipts, quantities on hand at ATPs and expenditures for division units. It coordinates activities of ammunition transfer points and provides technical assistance and advice on ammunition management to division units. This section includes the DAO and DAO representatives who operate at each ATP.

The DAO serves as chief of the Class V supply section. The DAO coordinates and controls the use of Class V supplies for the division. He monitors required supply rates as provided by the G3. He and his representatives enforce controlled supply rates determined by the G3 and G4. They also approve ammunition requirements for users. The DAO also provides staff coordination for the operation of the ATPs through his representatives. This includes the ATP operated by the DS ammunition company. Chapter 3 contains additional responsibilities of the DAO and the rest of the Class V supply section.

The supply company of each FSB supports the arming system through the Class V section of its supply platoon. This section operates one ATP in the BSA to provide support on an area basis to division and corps units in support of the division as directed by the division commander.

The DS ammunition company also plays a significant role in the Class V distribution flow for the division. The ATP section of this company operates an ATP in the division rear. The operations of this ATP are the same as those for the forward ATP. However, under MOADS, this ATP provides the division commander an additional ammunition capacity (approximately 1,000 short-tons per day) to be used as required. The section retains stand-alone and high-volume, high-tonnage transload capabilities while increasing the division commander's flexibility to position ammunition to support the battle plan. Typical missions may include –

- Establish an ATP in the division rear to support units in that area and to reinforce the main effort brigade ATP.
- Establish a forward ATP along a deep attack axis of advance.
- Establish a secondary ATP for resupply operations during division passage of lines or nonlinear operations.

In addition, the DS ammunition company can operate up to three ASPs in the division rear. The company provides ammunition support to a division while remaining under the command and control of the COSCOM ammunition battalion located in the corps rear area. FM 9-6 contains additional information on the DS ammunition company.

CLASS V SUPPORT OPERATIONS

MOADS uses a concept for ammunition requisitioning, delivery, and management called combat configured

loads. MOADS also increases the capability of the direct support ammunition company. Figure 6-3, page 6-3,

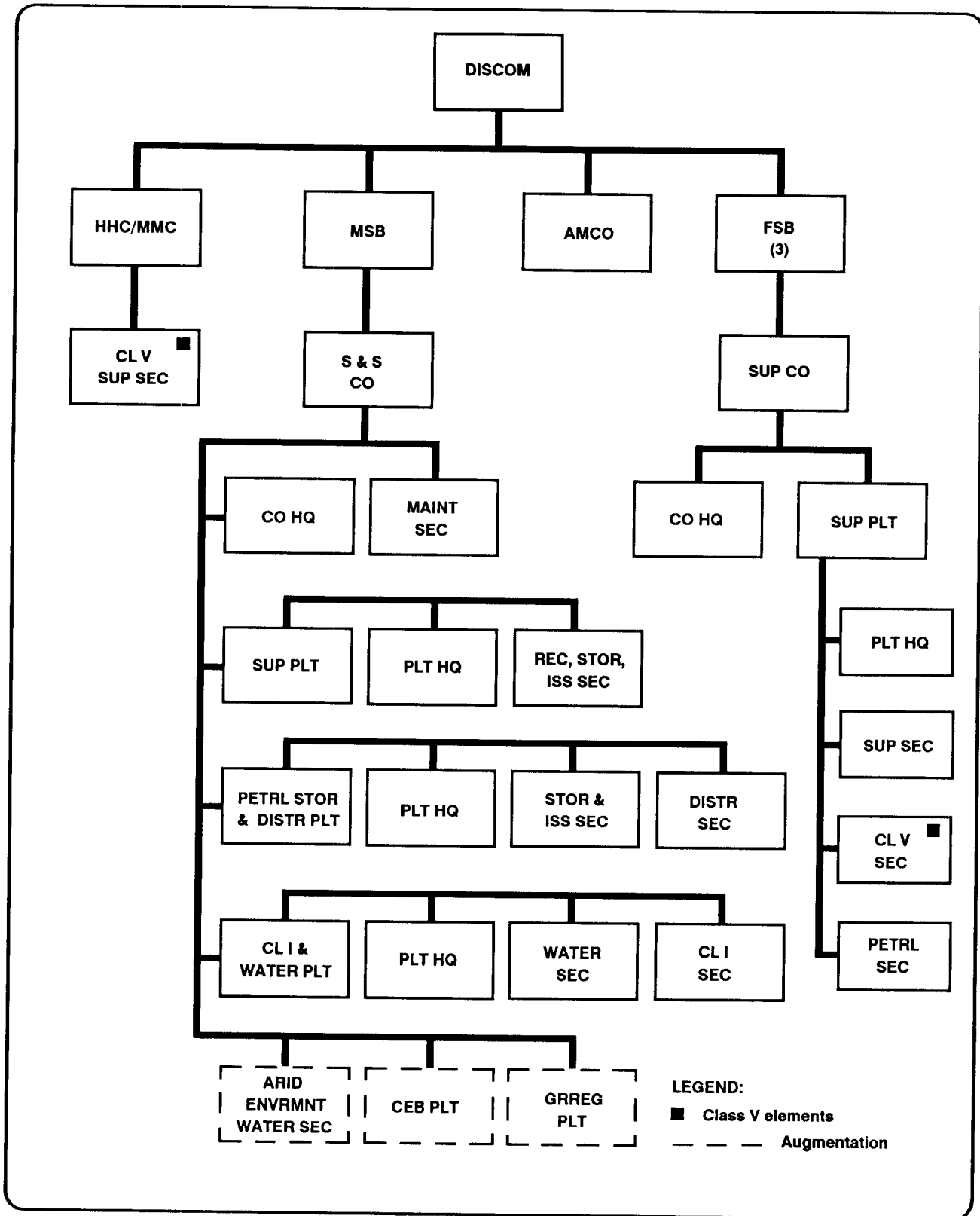


Figure 6-1. DISCOM Class V organization.

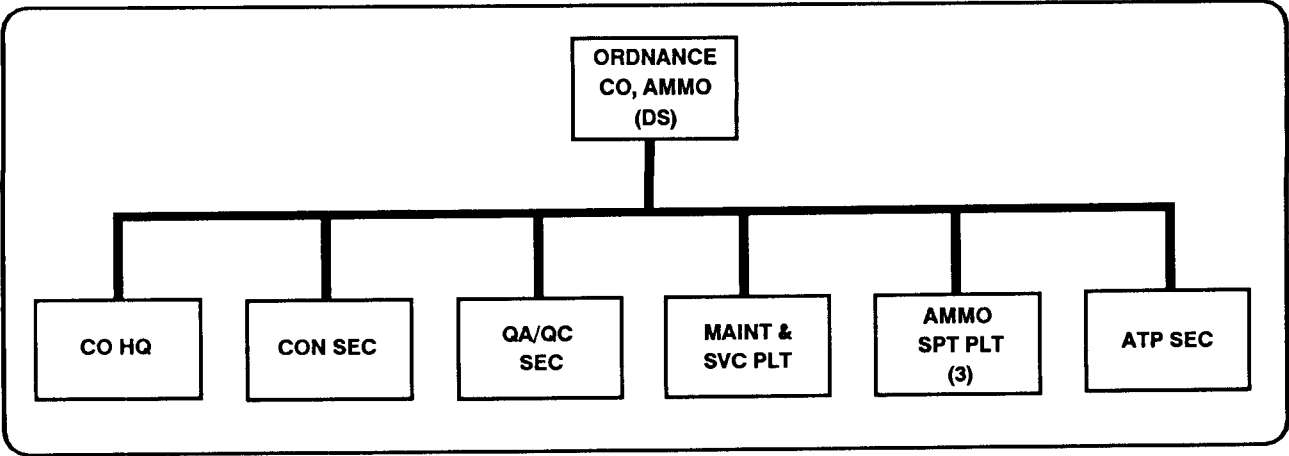


Figure 6-2. Nondivisional DS ammunition company (MOADS).

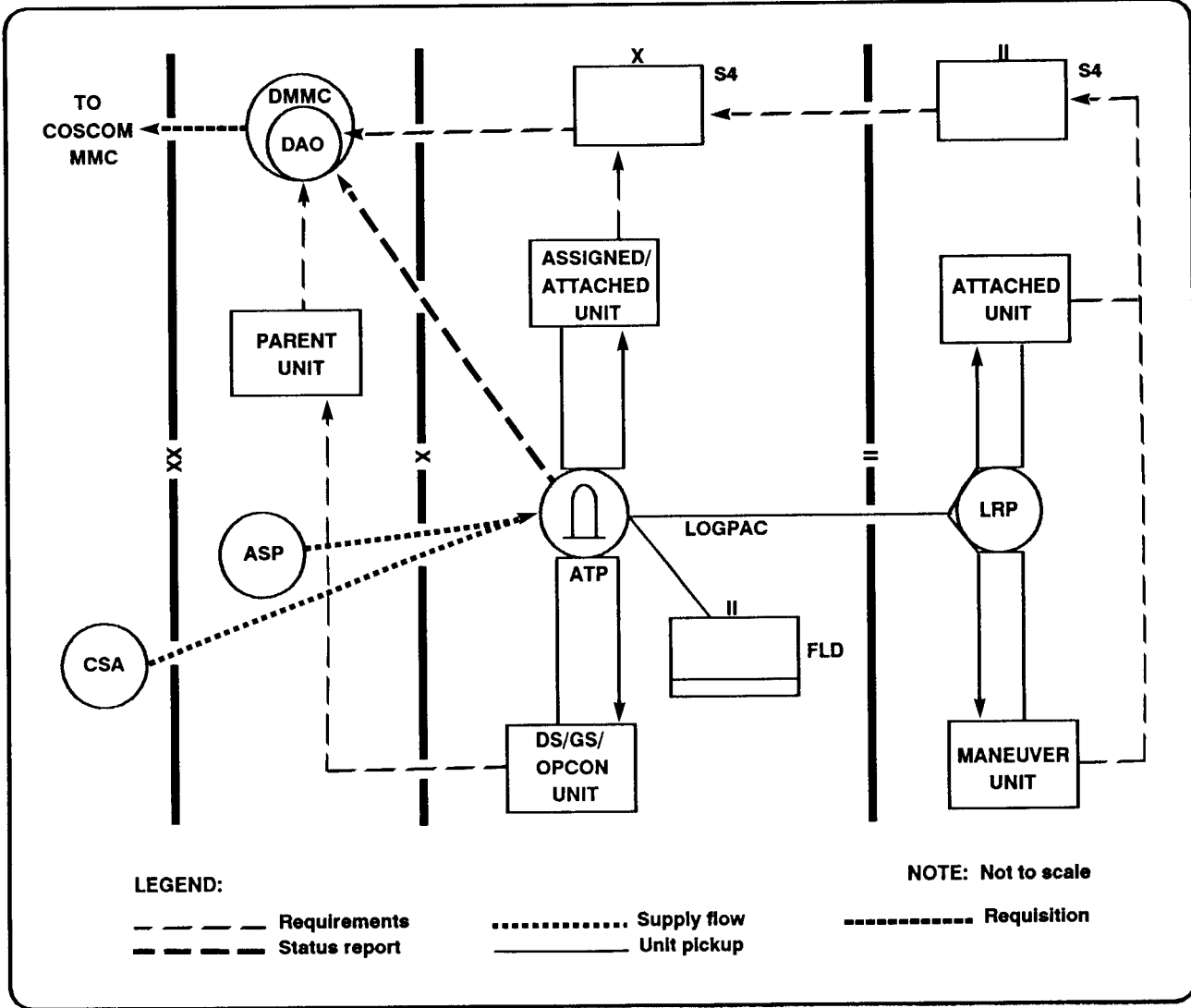


Figure 6-3. Class V supply.

illustrates the typical conventional ammunition support structure under MOADS.

Each maneuver battalion S4 transmits ammunition requirements for organic and attached units through the brigade S4 to the DAO representatives. Division units not attached to the maneuver brigades coordinate with the DAO at the DMMC for ammunition support. The DAO is responsible for designating the ATP or ASP where division and corps units not assigned or attached to brigades will receive ammunition support.

The division commander determines the quantity of ammunition to be shipped to each brigade based on planned operations the current CSR, and the brigade and division artillery commanders' ammunition requirements. The DAO then coordinates with the CMMC for the required and authorized ammunition to be shipped to the designated ATP for pickup by the using unit. The DAO notifies the ATP representative and brigade and division artillery S4s of inbound ammunition shipments. The brigade and division artillery S4s are responsible to notify subordinate units when and where to pick up ammunition. In some situations, the DAO may designate an ASP rather than an ATP to provide more responsive ammunition resupply to units operating in the division rear. The need to rapidly rearm units that have exhausted all or most of their basic load ammunition may frequently require resupply from an ASP by air utilizing sling-out operations to the combat trains or unit assembly areas.

ATPs provide high-density ammunition to users as CCLs. Upon issue, users may reconfigure the ammunition into appropriate logistics packages for movement forward and distribution to unit trains and rearm points.

COMBAT CONFIGURED LOADS

A combat configured load is a preplanned package of ammunition which is transported as a single unit. A CCL is a predetermined mix of ammunition designed to support a type unit or weapon system. Maneuver battalion/brigade S4s may submit proposed CCL configurations to the DAO based on their type unit, task force, or weapon system. The DAO reviews CCL submissions and submits a consolidated division CCL request to the corps. The use of CCLs does not preclude ordering single-DODIC loads. In fact, single-DODIC loads may be required for specific missions and contingencies. The DAO coordinates with the

corps MMC to ensure the necessary CCLs flow to the right ATP at the proper time.

Munitions not included in the CCLs are moved to the ATP on separate transportation assets as required from the ASP or CSA.

CCLs not only speed the passing of resupply requirements, but also improve the efficiency of DS and GS ammunition units. Personnel at storage sites continuously and routinely configure outbound shipments. Instead of planning unique loads for each resupply mission, the DS or GS ammunition unit can organize its operation to be able to rapidly prepare CCLs and quickly ship them upon direction from the CMMC.

Many combat support and CSS units normally do not consume the large quantities of ammunition which CCLs provide. Instead of CCLs, these units may operate in the maneuver brigade sector and receive various types of small arms ammunition through the ATPs from the ASPs. The non-CCL trailers carry mixed loads (5 to 20 types) of ammunition. These non-CCL trailers position at the ATPs but away from the heavy volume transload operations associated with weapon system CCLs, such as those for tanks and 155-mm howitzers. The DS ammunition company ATP operates in the same manner providing ammunition support on an area basis to units in the division rear.

ATP OPERATIONS

Infantry, armor, artillery, aviation, combat engineer, and air defense units receive 100 percent of their ammunition requirements at the ATP. The Class V section organic to each FSB supply company receives mission guidance from the DAO and responds to priorities established by the maneuver brigade commander. Each maneuver battalion S4 and other authorized customer in the brigade area transmit ammunition requirements for organic and attached units through the brigade S4 to the DAO representative at the BSA. The brigade S4 coordinates with the FSB support operations officer and the supply company commander to establish a schedule for issue of Class V supplies. The DAO representative at the ATP validates all requests before requests are filled. Signed receipt documents are forwarded to the DMMC.

As indicated above, the DS ammunition company operates the ATP in the division area. Under previous doctrine, this ATP was organic to the MSB and was normally used for field artillery resupply missions.

Under MOADS, the division rear ATP provides the required lift and transload capability associated with high volume and high tonnage of corps field artillery and MLRS ammunition. This ATP receives mission guidance and responds to priorities established by the DAO and coordinated with the DS ammunition company operations officer.

The DAO specifies which units (division, corps, or others) are to be supported by each ATP. This guidance is based on the division commander's concept of the operation. The DAO maintains constant communication with the users, the command staffs, the CMMC, and the ATPs, while coordinating ATP operations and resupply. This communication enables the DAO to anticipate the ammunition consumption of supported units and ensures ammunition is available to support user requirements.

The ATPs receive 75 percent of the division's ammunition requirements from the CSA. The remaining 25 percent is received from the ASP. All ammunition is shipped on corps transportation assets. The CCLs issued from the CSA and ASPs make up 90 percent of the ATP's ammunition requirements. The remaining 10 percent is received as single-DODIC items from the ASP. The ATP should be near an adequate road network or MSR to ensure access for corps transportation. Once ammunition is delivered to the ATP, the trailers, minus their tractors, remain at the ATP until they are emptied by the receiving units. Ammunition is transferred from corps semitrailers to the user's tactical vehicles using the resupply vehicle MHE (for example HEMTT or MLRS) or the MHE at the ATP. When emptied, the trailers are backhauled by departing "bobtail" tractors.

To maintain coordination between the DAO and the ATPs, all ATPs are assigned a DAO representative.

The DAO representative and the ATP NCO have the communications equipment capability to report, via the applicable automated ammunition reporting system, daily receipts, issues, and transactions. They also maintain contact with the DAO and the ATP NCO's respective command. Unless otherwise directed, administrative support and logistics to the ATPs are provided by the supply company of the FSB for the forward ATPs and the DS ammunition company for the division rear ATP.

ASP OPERATIONS

Ammunition supply points are alternate sources of ammunition for the division. They are not operated by the DISCOM but are normally located in or near the division rear. Specific locations will depend on terrain, mission, and threat. The ASPs may be 5 to 6 square kilometers in size. ASPs receive, store, account for, and maintain a one- to three-day supply of ammunition. This supply is geared to meet routine, surge, and emergency requirements for supported units. ASP stockage levels are based on tactical plans, availability of ammunition, and the threat to LOCs, the disruption of which may affect resupply operations.

The corps allocates ground and air transportation for ammunition movement to a committed division for a specified time or mission to operate a direct support loop from the CSA and ASPs to the ATP. Using ground transportation, the ASP can resupply the ATP in two to six hours. The use of air assets can shorten this to an hour or less. Division transportation assets assist in the emergency resupply of ammunition by moving Class V from the ASP to the ATP. In addition, it may be necessary for organic division ground and aviation assets to transport ammunition from the CSA or from out-of-sector ASPs.

CLASS IV/BARRIER MATERIALS

Class IV is construction material. This includes installed equipment and all fortification and barrier materials. Units of the division submit their requests for Class IV items through their supporting supply units to the DMMC. The DMMC will either direct issue from division assets or forward the requirement to the COSCOM MMC. The division engineer establishes barrier packages that the corps delivers as far forward as possible.

The corps supply company issues Class IV supplies. Corps transportation may deliver Class IV to the distribution point in the DSA. They also deliver Class IV

directly to the forward distribution point in the BSA or to the requesting unit when directed. Construction and fortification materials are delivered as far forward as possible without transloading. Oversized loads (such as bridge timbers) maybe carried directly to the construction site.

The organization shown in Figure 6-4 highlights those sections in the DISCOM that deal specifically with Class IV. The Class II-IV supply branch of the DMMC is primarily responsible for automated stock control for Class IV items stocked and supplied by the

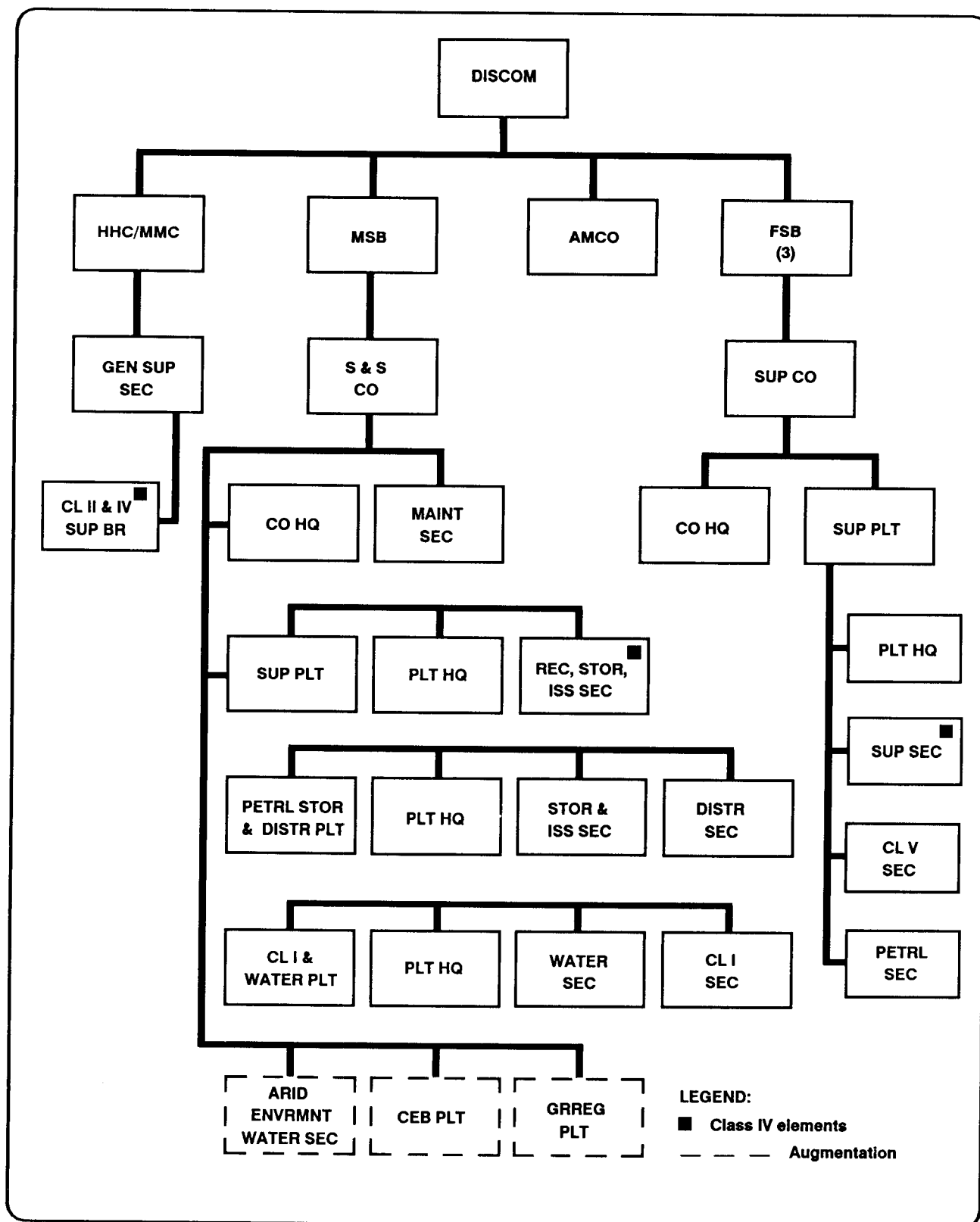


Figure 6-4. DISCOM Class IV organization.

operating units of the DISCOM. Additional information on this branch is in Chapter 3.

The receipt, storage, and issue section of the supply platoon of the MSB S&S company is responsible for preparing limited Class IV supplies for transport and delivery to the FSB supply companies. It also issues to customers in the division rear.

Because of the bulk of these materials and the limited transportation assets of the FSB, the supply

company handles little Class IV material. It handles no construction materials. The supply company has the capability to handle limited quantities of survivability items. These are items that can be emplaced by any unit. They include such common items as sandbags and concertina wire. Requests for survivability items are processed the same as Class II items. Class II is discussed in Chapter 5.